THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1879.

Amusements To-Day,

Aberle's Theatre—Solon Shingle. Matines. American Institute—Perty-egath National I American Dime Museum—298 Bowery. Chickering Half—Pinsiors. Baly's Theatre-Wires. Fifth Avenue Chestre-Les Brigands. Grand Opera House—Pigns. Maverly's Cheatre—Robbigs. Moster & Binl's Garden—Con New York Aquarinm-II. M. S. Pinsfore, New York Circus-728 and 120 Broadway, Olympic Theatre—Uncle Tem's Cabin. Park Theatre—David Garrick. San Francisco Minstenis—Broadway and 19th st. ntandard Thratre—Pinsfors. Theatre Comigne—Hulligen Guard Chowden ony Postor's Theatre Variety.

The Advantage of Having Mr. Cornell Governor.

Many thousands of Democrats-so we are told-intend to cast their votes for a third candidate, which will result in making ALONZO B. CORNELL Governor of New York. What is the object of this? If Mr. CORNELL is to be made Governor by Democratic votes, let us know the reason why. Mr. CORNELL is a Republican, and has been from his youth: why should Democrats elect him?

The reason is simple. There is only one It can be briefly stated. The election of the Republican candidate over his Democratic competitor will demonstrate the power of JOHN KELLY alias Tammany Hall. It will demonstrate John Kelly's power to do evil -to bring into office a set of men less devoted to economical measures of government than those now in power.

Is the purpose to be accomplished worthy of the sacrifice it costs? Will intelligent Democrats follow the lead of Mr. Kelly in such a mad enterprise? Surely, if reason preserves its sway over the minds of voters, they will not. It is no light thing for Democrats deliberately to put the State Government into the hands of their enemies just to display the strength of Mr. JOHN KELLY.

The sentences devoted to the Ute Indians in the last yearly report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs throw light upon the causes of the outbreak and slaughter at the White River Agency in Colorado: "The situation of the White River Agency is the wors

possible in all respects, unless it should be the intention to keep the Indiana as national paupers. It is accessible for teaming only two months in the year; the soil is not good; and why the location was chosen at all for an Indian agency is a profound mystery. The Ute Indian of Colorado are divided into three agencies; their reservations cover mearly 12,000,000 acres, and fully one third of the best arable land in the State, and it is situ ated in the heart of one of the richest mining regions in the United States. The mining population naturally want the arable land to raise food, for their support, and as the white population is rapidly augmenting, their encroach ments opon the Indians will be constantly on the in trease. Besides, their lands, if put in the market, wil readily sell at a fair price. These remarks have refer ance mainly to the two Southern Ute agencies. The location of the Northern Utes (meaning those on White River is not desirable, unless the land shall be found to contain minerals. But all the Ute Indians should be removed at once to the Indian Territory, where there is lertile soil undance of wood and water, and where there need se no white encroachments. In this connection, I would my that it is a matter of prime importance to gather all the southern Indians into the Indian Territory, as the effects on northern Indians, as I had occasion to show it my last annual report."

It will be observed that the Commissioner describes the situation of the White River Agency as not having enough arable land in its vicinity for the sustenance of the Indians, and suggests that it is so poor that even the whites will not covet it unless it shall be found to contain minerals. In a letter written by Mr. STICKNEY of this city, who made an official visit to the White River Agency in the summer of 1878, the statement was made that there was enough arable land in that neighborhood to sustain 5,000 Indians, whereas the number at the agency did not Furthermore, the the Indian Office furnish ample proof of the sufficiency of good arable land for the support of the 3,500 Utes who own the Ute coun try. Two years ago Mr. W. D. WHEELER agent for the Los Pinos Utes in Colorado, reported: "Almost any vegetable, and all small grains, can be successfully cultivated in this section of the country, and sufficient cereals to support the whole Ute nation. Other men who have visited the White River Agency, and know the Ute country by actual observation, including some who ac companied the Ute delegation which visited this city last winter, have given testimony to the same effect. The Commissioner says that it is a matter of prime importance to gather all the "southern Indians" into the Indian Territory. Those who remember the proposal once made by Mr. HAYT to his predecessor, Commissioner J. Q. Smith, viz. that the flour which was to be delivered at agencies in the Indian Territory by a contractor in Arkansas City should be stoppe at Kansas City for inspection, will not be surprised to find him thus ignoring isother mal lines and differences of elevation, and classifying these Utes as southern Indians Yet it seems hardly possible he should be unaware of the fact that in the Ute country the mercury freezes, whereas in the Indian Territory it goes but little below zero; that in the former the winter lasts for months. and is very severe, whereas in the latter the winter is mild, excepting a few days, and short; that in the former deep snows last for months, whereas in the latter but little snow ever falls. Of the White River Agency the Commissioner says that "it is accessible for teaming only two months in the year." Does he not know what causes the obstruction? Has be never learned that its righ mountain ranges and its elevation above the sea level, with its dry, rarefied atmosphere, make its climate totally different from that of the low, damp, miasmatic, fever-breeding country in which the Poncas are kept, and to which he now wants the Utes sent ?

On May 3, 1878, an act was passed by Congress authorizing negotiations with the Ute Indians in Colorado for the consolidation of all the bands at one agency on or near White River. Is it conceivable that that act was passed in utter ignorance of the nature of the soil and climate to which Congress asked the Utes to go?

The truth is, there has been a constant and powerful crowding upon the Utes by covetous white men. For years the Indians have valuey complained of these encroachments upon their lands, yet no effective efforts have been made to protect their rights. Payments due them have been delayed, and allowed to accumulate in the Treasury for years. Even now moneys overdue await the tardy requisition of the Indian Office. The "Bruno treaty" has not been kept. With a large sum of money at the disposal of the Indian Office for the benefit of the Utes (money due them for lands sold to the Government), they have been allowed to suffer for lack of promised supplies. With their lands burned over and their game destroyed by whites, they have had to depend upon hunting for two-thirds

which the Indians get ammunition off the reservation is an obstacle to their engaging in rural mesuits an order from Commissioner HAYT positively forbids the sale of ammunition at the agencies, even though the Indians need it to procure game for food.

The foolishness of asking Indians to settle down and become farmers, while enforcing rules which mean their starvation, is evident. So is the demoralizing effect upon the Indians of having to travel hundreds of miles to procure what is to them, in the actual circumstances, a necessary of life. The theory that by putting upon them such a burden they would be made less capable of protecting their rights or revenging their wrongs, is quite worthy of its originator. The logic of events has already proved its foolishness. The Indians have ammunition enough, but they have to pay two prices for it.

Because the whites covet the Ute lands, and because a part of these lands would bring a good price in the market, the Commissioner urges that the Utes be bundled off to the Indian Territory without delay. No thought of the Government's obligation to protect them in their rights seems to be in

his mind. This suggests a matter which deserves serious examination. It is plain that Mr. HAYT was averse to the accomplishment of the purposes had in view by Congress when it passed the act of May 3, 1878. It becomes a pertinent question whether the Commissioner honestly endeavored to carry out those purposes.

Until we have honesty in the management of Indian affairs we can expect no other resuits than we are now reaping from our dealings with the Utes.

### The World's Obelisk and the Egyptian Sheriff. We notice that the obelisk of our esteeme

contemporary, the World, has been attached by creditors of the Egyptian Government just as our esteemed contemporary was getting ready to tow the stone westward. It does not appear that it ever entered the heads of Egypt's creditors to seize this obelisk until after it had been taken in hand by our esteemed contemporary. The cash value of the stone as it stands on the shore of the Mediterranean is triffing, at the most liberal estimate. The creditors cannot hope to recover any considerable part of their claims by the step which they have taken. It looks, therefore, as if this interference with the plans of our esteemed contemporary was inspired by personal malice, not by an honest and natural anxiety to get back money loaned. If that is the case, our esteemed contemporary has just grounds

for indignation. We do not see, however, that the conduct of the Egyptian creditors, spiteful and hateful as it may be in the eyes of our esteemed contemporary, is likely to lead to serious international complications. In the excusable warmth of its indignation, the World denounces the seizure of the stone as "an impertinence offered to the United States." That is hardly an accurate characterization of the act. It may be an impertinence to the Egyptian Government, which has chosen to give away its obelisks. It may be an impertinence to our esteemed contemporary, which has taken the responsibility of accepting one as a gift. Whether the lien under which the obelisk has been attached is a good one or not is a question of jurisprudence to be settled in the courts between ur esteemed contemporary and the creditors who are now de facto possessors of the stone. But the Government of the United States has no more concern with this obelisk than it has with the Sphinx or the Pyramid of Cheops, and consequently the Government of the United States has suffered no impertinence.

We sincerely hope that the inconvenience and annoyance to our esteemed contemporary, resulting from the seizure of the obelisk, will prove nothing more than temporary. This wish arises less from any especia ankering on our part for an obelisk in New York than from our friendly sentiments toward the World, which has expended so much enthusiasm and staked so much of its future happiness upon the enterprise.

As a matter of opinion, we do not think that the citizen who anonymously supplied our esteemed contemporary with \$100,000 to pay the expenses of removing the obelisk from Alexandria to New York, made a wise investment of his money. The companion Needle—the one which was transported to London and set up on the Thames Embankment about a year ago-does not seem to afford much satisfaction to the inhabitants of the British metropolis. It is by no means an imposing shaft in appearance, and many critics, regarding it solely in its resthetic aspect, go so far as to pronounce it a revolting eyesore. With its apex crumbled and deformed and its base broken away so that it looks like a rocking stone as it stands upon its pedestal, the London obelisk inspires the beholder not so much with awe at its antiquity as with aprehension lest it topple over and kill some ody. The effect of the northern climate pon the friable stone from which these hafts were hewn is to disintegrate layer after layer of the surface, thus rapidly oliterating what time has left of the orig-

nal hieroglyphic inscriptions. That has been the case with the shaft in he Place de la Concorde in Paris, the soalled obelisk of Luxor. It is fast crumoling away. The savants estimate that in ess than a quarter of a century the last trace of the inscriptions will have disappeared. In London, as in New York, the process of destruction will be even more rapid. An obelisk of red signite, transferred o a northern climate, is not an enduring hing. To invest much money in one is lmost like spending a fortune in towing an ceberg from the arctic regions and rearing t as a monument under the full blaze of our

July sun. We have not the least disposition to be ittle the enterprise which our contemporary has undertaken with such interesting zeal We hope that the Egyptian sheriff will

### speedily release the stone. The Beecher Family.

Three generations of Beecheus gathered n Brooklyn on Monday evening to celebrate he golden wedding of the Rev. Dr. EDWARD BEECHER, the second son of the late Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, who was the progenitor of a family of boys who all became reachers, and of daughters who have made

their way in the world. The father of the BEECHERS was a preacher more than half a century ago, one of the early revivalists, the first popular temperance orator an aggressive, but also an eccentric man. The Rev. Dr. Channing who was his contemporary and theologica opponent, was more polished and of a far tiner mind, but LYMAN BEECHER was ahead

of him in other respects. Twenty-five years ago the BEECHER family were on the topmost wave of their name They were assailed by their enemies, but after all, they secured respect and influence.

of their celebrity. EDWARD, whose golden wedding was celebrated on Monday, though not a man of the style of HENRY WARD, made himself talked about by writing a book called the "Conflict of Ages," in which he argued in favor of the old notion that the souls of men had a preexistence. Harrier Beecher Stowe gained fortune and fame by writing "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and all the family kept themselves before the public eye. But HENRY WARD, the preacher, and HARRIET, the story teller, were ahead of the rest, and maintained the name of BEECHER among the most notable in the country.

But what a change has come over the BEECHERS and the BEECHER name within the last ten years! Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER Srown clouded her reputation by her atroclous assault on the memory of the great poet Byrox; and no matter for the repute of HENRY WARD as a pulpiteer and antislavery declaimer following in the footsteps of Garrison and Phillips, it cannot obliterate or outlive the disgusting record of his adultery trial. He has degraded the name he got from his father.

It is hard that the innocent should have to suffer for the guilty, and that the offence of the one should blast the happiness of another who had no share in it; but so it happens in this world. Still, old Dr. LYMAN BEECHER was the father of a queer family of sons and daughters; men and women of big heads and striking qualities though the moral sense and moral courage of one of them proved to be wofully perverted and shamefully lacking in time of trial.

### The Evening Post's Statistics.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Evening Post, undertakes, by two statistical tables. to show that the State might much more advantageously have operated the railroad between Dannemora and Plattsburgh than to have leased it.

Singularly enough, in its tables of receipts and expenses if the State were to have retained the road, no allowance is made for running expenses! The following are the tables complete:

| 411 |  |          |
|-----|--|----------|
| ij  | TABLE POR ONE YEAR.                            |          |
| ĕ   | Interest paid by State on cost of radroad      | \$10,38  |
|     | Reut received by State                         |          |
| i   | Net amount paid by State for carrying prison   |          |
|     | supplies and officers.                         | 10,37    |
|     | Prought charges for 150,000 tens of iron at 10 |          |
|     | cents a ton                                    | 15,00    |
|     | Balance against the State                      | 54.112   |
|     | TABLE FOR ONE HUNDRED TRAFT.                   |          |
|     | Interest paid by State                         | 1,038,00 |
|     | Rent received.                                 | 10       |
|     | Not amount for carrying supplies and officers  | 1,007,00 |
|     | Freight charges for iron                       | 1,500,00 |
|     |  |          |

Balance against the State ... It will be perceived that our profound contemporary is of the opinion that a railway may be operated not one year only, but one hundred years, without one dollar for running expenses or repairs. We have no doubt Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT would like to know how.

To-night the Hon. James G. BLAINE of Maine will annex himself to the GRANT-CONK-LING-CORNELL boom. The Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE is a man of parts and a forcible harang uer: but his appearance in this canvass will not improve his chances of entertaining his Maine admirers in the White House after March 4, 1881.

If a new experience is worth purchasing even at a dear price, Mr. Evants has the con solation of knowing that his recent Cooper In stitute speech in behalf of Mr. Conkling's can didate for Governor was not made in vain. He is indebted to it for the novel sensation of reading in Harper's Weeekly that he has adhered. gayly, to the Tammany doctrine of the sanctity of regular nominations; that his appearance in this canvass illustrates the reason why the political influence of so able and excellent a man is so slight;" and that the hearts that make and save parties are hearts of oak-not hearts" of bending reeds."

Two weeks ago to-day Capt. WILLIAMS told a newspaper reporter that it would be early enough for him to concern himself about th SMITH affair when any one should prefer charges against him; until then he didn't fee disposed to take the trouble of contradicting lewspaper reports. To-day Williams finds himself on trial before the Police Board, and indicted by the Grand Jury for a penitentiary offence, and the defendant in a civil action for \$10,000.

Judge Blatchford administered a fitting rebuke to United States District Attorney WOODFORD the other day, in open court, by characterizing a complaint that had been prepared in Mr. Woodford's office as a "bungling piece of work." Instead of spending his timmaking stump speeches, Mr. Woodford ought to attend to the business for which he draws hi salary.

GEORGE R. RIDDLE and JAMES H. RIDDLE are the son and grandson respectively of a former Pennsylvania Judge and Congressman. Gковов R. Riddle has himself been a Prothonotary, and has held other positions of trust. Until two years ago his neighbors, looked up to him as a model of probity. GEORGE R. RIDDL was the President of a savings bank, and James H. RIDDLE was the cashier. The father was also a partner in a firm of coal operators, and the son was a silent partner in another firm, When they needed money they drew on the bank. In 1877 the bank and the two firms went under Then the facts came out. It was ascertained that the books had been doctored; that wool had been pulled oversibe eyes of the directors; that Cashier Ripple had made it appear that \$173,000 was due to the depositors, when the true amount was \$218,000. Last week a Pitts. burgh jury found the Rippins guilty of conspiracy to defraud and of embezziement. For reasons best known to themselves, the jury recommended these thieves in broadcloth to the mercy of the Court.

When PLATO was asked to say what was man compled curtly "An aminal without any feathers"

That would have been a pointless remark for PLATO to make. His definition of man, as reported by our esteemed contemporary, includes goats, chimpanzees, elephants, codfish, oysters, and angle worms, all of which are animals, and none of which have feathers. PLATO's definiion of man, as reported by his esteemed contemporaries, was "a two-legged animal with-

American Episcopalians will read with lively interest the despatch from London announcing Cardinal Manning's intended visit to Rome, and explaining that the errand which takes him to the Eternal City at this time is the procuring of Pope Lao's consent to a scheme for facilitating the " return to Catholicism of an important group of English Protestants. This means, of course, that the Cardinal himself, an ex-elergyman of the Church of England, thinks the time has come to cast the net of PETER over the English Ritualists. That is a hit of news that has interest for many clergymen and laymen on this side of the water.

Chicago has a story of a balloon seen on Tuesday morning and again on Tuesday evening, at a great height. It is supposed to have been the ill-fated Pathfinder, according to the sount. But until Prof. Wisn's baile in is netually found, many such apparitions will occur and it shows the intensity of popular interest that some of the observers claimed they could see dark objects in the car.

Mr. FRANK Mayo is the latest of the actors to be robbed of all his money and valuables. One might suspect from the extraordinary of their support. In spite of the repeated | Everybody knew of them and talked of number of actors and actresses who undergo | typostal card to br. Moore, Lenox Library.

complaints of agents that the facility with | them, and old LYMAN BEECHER was vain | this experience, that there was a special class in the fraternity of thieves devoted to plundering them. But on that theory we might have also to suppose a special class of horses devoted to running away with actors and actresses, in order to account for the large number of ac cidents of that sort recorded in the papers.

> Boyron is floating down the Connecticut in a triumphal way. At Hanover he shot the formidable falls by the ingenious device of landing and walking around them, whereupon he was halled with plaudits by the college navy.

> The one creditable feature in the Chautauqua Lake flasco was the straightforward conduct of the referee, Mr. WILLIAM BLAIRIE. It would not add anything, therefore, to Count-NEY's case to object to Mr. BLAIRIE's again serving as referee.

SMITH, the young man from Brooklyn who had the ill-luck to get in the way of Wildams's club, told his story under oath yesterlay to the Police Commissioners. Other repuable men who were eye-witnesses of the affair old their stories under oath. Williams's efforts to bully these witnesses were not conspicuisly successful. Then a man who described simself as a farmer from Cayuga, and another nan who is a kid glove importer, testified that they did not see WILLIAMS club SMITH. The hearing will be continued to-day.

The boiler of the tugboat Dan Brown was new one. It was put in only last spring, when t was duly inspected and pronounced all right. But it blow up yesterday, killing two men, seriously if not fatally injuring another, and sinking the Dan Brown. Now it is conjectured that there was probably a flaw in the boiler.

### PHASES OF THE GRANT MOVEMENT,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- The Grant manurers and strikers lose no opportunity to magnify the merits of their master and to represent him as the perfection of human qualities. The ast story sent out to humbug the public reads in these words:

Mr. Young says that his brother reports Gen. Grant to s are of the most liberal hearted men be ever know; in the exemetance contributing to the aid of his rela-ves, and faces satisfaction of doing it

Now, it is notorious to everybody connected with the press here in Washington that Orvil Grant, the General's brother, is, and has been for months past, tittle else than a common beggar on the streets, and is to be seen daily in front of the Eiblit House soliciting "a quarter from those whom he claims to know. Poverts stricken and nearly shocless he is an object of pity and of charity, who attracts sympathy from real or supposed weakness of mind.

If there ever was a case in which the instincts of humanity, not to say of duty and of decency, claimed the promptest intervention of a brother, and especially of one alleged by his admirers to oe"the most liberal-hearted man be ever knew, this is it. For more than two years Gen. Grant nasbeen making a sort of royal progress around the civilized world, feasting and flourishing in the most magnificent style, while Orvil Grant has stood in need of necessaries to support life, Gen. Grant doubtless did "constantly contribute to the aid of his relatives" when he was President. But he took good care that his conributions were made at the public expense. He was a "most liberal-hearted man" in his transtions with the Treasury, and in the bestowment of office and patronage on his family, his friends, and his family's kindred, to the remotest unnection. Many of them are in office to-day, it his personal solicitation, and as a recognion of the service he rendered in putting the Great Fraud into the White House.

He gave this brother, Orvil Grant, the opportunity to traffic in post traderships, and in ther patronage. And when J. Russell Jones, from he had appointed Minister at Brussels, returned home, he made him Collector of Chicao, with the understanding, as is generally reported and believed, that Orvil was to share ie salary of that office.

These are some of the evidences of the thirdermer's liberality in aiding his relatives, which might be easily multiplied from the public scords. No President was ever so liberal with the public purse as Grant was when he had the pportunity, and that is precisely the reason by all the lling chiefs, the jobbers, the thieves, he traders in politics, the speculators, and the dventurers who have no character to stake. re shouting themselves hourse for the return f the "old man" to power. They want the bars taken down and a free run of the Treasury.

Grant to be Made President of the Pennsylvania Hallroad !

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.-I have just learned in authentic source that the Presidency of the continumediately open his reaching this city, and that be souther his willingness to accept he will be unam-

any, in the event of its being conferred upon tion. Grant oil carry with it the Presidency of the Texas Pacific

of Col. Thomas A. Scott. His paralytic stroke has left thin so wholly incapable of performing active duties that he hour or two spent at the Pennsylvania Bailroad effice wo or three times a week are given at the risk of his te. His only reason for continuing in office is to secur suitable successor before he resigns.
The city of Philadelphia owns three million dollars:

certicof the stock of the Pennsylvania Bailroad Cononly, and in consequence elects annually two directors o represent the objects of the city in that company, besetweenerctory will be instructed, by a vote of the much of the city, to vote for Gen. Grant for President f the company, and as Cal. Scott and all the remaining tre-ters lavor arrant, his election will therefore be made

The salary of the office is \$15,000 a year, and it is probale that at the annual meeting in March a resolution wit se carried directing that it be increased to \$500.000. Of the probability of Grant's acceptance, I can say nothing but of the desire to have into serve as Presiden nim there can be no mistake.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: I am had to see brought forward the name of sien. Hancor to Democratic candidate for the Presidency. I was then voted for him. Had the Convention nominated lim, he would much be the President. The South is ready to give him a hearty support if H. H. AEROTRONG. Notasulua, Atn., Oct. 25.

# Forewarned-Forearmed.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: The whole dready cut and dried. You will see more log to Congress this winter than ever before or River and Barbor Improvements," especially between the expression participants in the improvement of the Oregon, St. John's, and Mississippi Rivers. ASDERA.

# On the Right Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Ser: I have at Inget my liverity had so it and of course, littern to the file year and a so the bad varing least year. It have see leading. The six is regale in to see the workings of devertised and who are the cest ment is vote for the country from an online. Now that took or hook on the country is not considered to read to be the country acquaint a with the isolitical machine of this country. Texayrose.

Continue to study THE SUN thoughtfully day by day; examine carefully its principles and nems; follow its advice and your own independent judgment, and in a short time, you will flud that all your difficulties have been overcome. For additional reading in politics, take the Federal Constitution, the Constitution of your State, and Mr. Richard O'Gorman's apmedius.

The Peace Congress Brenks Up to Disorder. LONDON, Oct. 29 .- A despatch from Rome to the Times says the proceedings of the Congress which the star Nagles on the 20th test, to promote a general distribution of the test of th

Next Monday the magnificent art gallery of the Lenox Library will be opened for the season. Among the new plettires to be seen is the famous work of Munsucsy, "Blimt Milton Dictation Paradise Lost to his Daughters." Tickets (tree) are obtained upon application MR. TILDEN'S INCOME.

Mr. Colgate Requested to Produce the Records of Transactions Made for Him.

James B. Colgate, the banker, appeared before United States Commissioner Lyman yesterday to testify as to the property, gains, or ncome made, gained, claimed, or received or account of Samuel J. Tilden between the 1st of January, 1862, and the 31st of December, 1871. The examination of the witness was debene esse, in the suit of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden.

Assistant District Attorney Clark asked Mr Colgate whether he had any recollection of the purchase of any stock, by himself or his firm, of the Chicago, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Bailrond for Mr. Tilden in 1869. Mr. Colgate said that he had no doubt that shares of the road were bought for Mr. Tilden, but the transactions occurred ten years ago, and he could not recollect as to the number of shares bought and sold. He had no doubt that Mr. Tilden was interested in the purchase or sale of other stock than that of the Chicago. Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Company, but he didn't recall any. He supposed that the number of shares purchased for Mr. Tilden exceeded one hundred, and they may have exceeded one thousand. He couldn't say whether the number exceeded that the would have to refer to his books for the information desired. He thought that Mr. Tilden was the best judge as to whether the stock he bought was for himself or in conjunction with other parties.

Q.—Was the stock purchased on joint account or on separate account? I refer to any stock in which Mr. Tilden was interested. A.—I decline to answer that question, on the ground that I am subprensed here to give information in regard to Mr. Tilden and hobody else.

The winness knew from public report of the lense of the Chicago, Pattsburgh and Fort Wayne road in 1869, and recollected that the stock advanced. ransactions occurred ten years ago, and

Annead, Q.—Did Trevor & Colgate about that period 1969) purchase and sell at a profit any of the Fort Wayne stock, the profit of which was shared by them with Mr. Tilden? A.—I decline shared by them with Mr. Tilden? A.—I decline to answer. Assistant District Attorney Clark—I think we'll go to court on that question. Mr. Colgate—I prefer to answer before the court, it at all. Judge Choate decided the question a proper

Judge Choate decided the question a proper one to answer.

Mr. Coigate said that he could answer that question after an examination of his books, it is impression was that there were some transactions in which Mr. Tiden was interested.

The wilness was asked to produce to-day all his books relating to the purchase and sale of shares of stock of the Chicago, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Company between March 4 and April 3, 1869.

RETURN OF THE CAPTIVES.

### Their Lives Saved by a Sister of Ouray Indians on the Warpath.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 29 .- A despatch to the Tribune from Alamoosa, the terminus of the

Rio Grande Railroad, says: "The women and children, the recent captives among the Utes. arrived here at 4 P. M., Oct. 28, where they will remain for a few days before going to Denver. They were surrendered to Special Agent Adams, after a parley of five hours at the camp on a tributary of Grand River, on the 21st, and on the morning of the 22d started homeward, proceeding through the Indian country in the care of agents of the Los Pinos Agency to Ouray's house and the agency, arriving at the latter place on the morning of the 25th. They started immediately homeward, and arrived at Alamcosa as above. The captives report that the money and papers, which were represented to be safe, were destroyed or taken by the Utes, Miss Meeker's life was once threatened by Douglas, who placed a gun at her head; but she did not fineth, and told Douglas she was afraid neither of Indians nor death, and he skulked away. The women agree that they owe their safety to one woman, Susan, the wife of Johnson, and sister of Ouray, who protected them at all times, even going into the council, an unprecedented move for a woman among the Indians, and raising her voice for the release of the prisoners. Ourny's house and the agency, arriving at the

precedented move for a woman among the Indians, and raising her voice for the release of the prisoners.

RawLins, Wy., Oct. 29.—James Drais, Gen. Merritt's chief of scouts, came into Rawlins this morning with despatches and the mail. He reports many fresh Indian trails crossing the road in the neighborhood of Williams's Fork and Mow Rapids, and also a camp fire near Milk River, about eight miles north of Snake River. At the crossing of Cottonwood Creek, on the Muddy Creek, he saw three Indians. He and Eugene Taylor, one of Merritt's scouts, fired upon them, and they retreated up the best of the creek. Drais came into Rawlins, warning the escort with the body of Lieut. We'r, which was a short distance ahead of him, and also a number of ranchmen, who were on their way to Snake River. Licut, Weir's body will arrive here on Thursday morning, and will be received by Col. Brackett's command. Funeral services will be held, and the remains will then be sent East.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Commissioner Hayt.

be sent East.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Commissioner Hayt received the following telegram to-day: received the following telegram to-day:
Smonone and Barnock Agency, Wy T. the 28, 1870.
In the dismensioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.
In view of the many runners affairs, Washington, D. C.
In view of the many runners affairs, to deflect that the
Indian of this reservation are about to go on the war
path, Washine speaks for the Shoshmer, and also it
the Arapalnoes, and desires me to inform the Great Fathe
that all the Indians are friendly, peaceable, and quest
attending to their affairs, and no one tored apprehr
any trouble trum this quarter.

Father, Agent

any trouble from this quarter. Parris, age at:
Instructor Pollock telegraphs to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from Los Pinos. Oct. 26, via Del Norte, Oct. 29, as follows: "Ourny says five lodges of the Muache band of Utes, who had been living on the Dry Cimarron, started, about thirty days ago, for the Southern Ute Agency, and were last seen near Laveto station, on the Rio Grande Raitroad. I fear they have been killed by the soldiers. If so, the Southern Utes will seek revenge. I will start for that agency at noon."

# Grant's Speech to Virginia City.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Oct. 29.-Gen. Grant and party descended, the C and C shall to-day and visited the lower levels of the bonanza mines under the guidance of W Mackey. Subsequently he visited the hall of the Pacific Coast Pioneers, and was made an honorary mem-ner. Col Robert Taylor delivered the address, to which the General responded as follows:

the General responded as follows:

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, members of the Society of Faculte Coost Pioneers, your President has already said what I level in appreciation of my reception force. Nothing which I received abroad was such a lovel. In the second was such a lovel in the second was received in the second was such as the second was such as the second was such as the second was such that the second was such as the second was such that the second was such as the second was second was such as the second was second which the second was second was population which as yet does not threaten to crowd any unbained district or exhaust the productive tess of the sect. We have an extensive soil and immediate independent resources to exhaust before our population.

# Arizona Indians Starving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.-A despatch was rereived at the War Department this morning from tien. McDowell, saying that the Husbanai Indians in northern Arizona are starving and asking is they can be fed by the War Denartment. There being no appropriation available the solucest was reterred to the Denartment of the Interior. This is the Unit describe of a similar charac-

It is exactanted at the Interior Department that several mostly sign the Indian Bureau authorized the War Department to some rations of beef and flour to these Indian Bureau authorized the War Department to some rations of beef and flour to these Indian Bureau. The term for which this authorization was given with the expression that the account of the properties of the Budalquis. They are not "Agency Indiana," and the appropriation has ever been made for them specifically.

# AMUSEMENT NOTES,

F. Uffner has taken the American Dime Museum at 208 owery, and has largely increased the attractions. Rice's Surprise Party have been playing "Horrors" to rowded himses inguity in the William-turgh Novelty Reatre. "Reveis" will be presented to-mgot

mayine. The audiences at the Broadway Circus are large, and the attractions have materially improved. Mr. Ban B. Hopkins, a showman of national repute, has become associated with the management and Mr. Lut treis executed with the public has, so far, recovered the purpose of the public has, so far, re-

Steele Mackaye's company, with which he is to the Matical Spiate Theatre by and by, performed the Matical Spiate Theatre by and by, performed the Matical Spiate Theatre by and by, performed that time together, on Monday evening at Providence of the Matical Matic not be al., having being region and the English side of the border. See flex in order travels by the preventions a samily disarrace which compels humanize being sensitive in a content a detailed of in a granular that he has intentionally deserved her, along as less twing that he has intentionally deserved her, along as less are the same and the same as any realing as ever, declaring that he will never forgive her. Since the less that the travels in and throws herself into the river. He is crazed by the catastrophe, his will is at last broken, and he expresses his remores and forgiveness, which she makes feat by appearing beings him since and is united to her husband, the story of the location of the South marriage being an invention of an enemy. The Providence Press advises a shortening of the play, which, it thinks, would thereby be made effective.

OLD-TIME BATTERY BOATMEN.

Gen. Lafayette Rowed About the Harbor la a Sutin-cushloned Bont. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The very interesting account of the old-time Battery boatmen in THE SUN of the 27th inst. contains a few errors and omissions which I beg leave to correct and supply. In the race mentioned between the Whitehall boat American Star and the British boat Dart (rowed by a picked crew from the British frigate Hussar the course was four miles, two miles to a stake boat and return. The crew of the Dart had vanguished all opponents in the various ports the Hussar had visited, and was considered by Capt. Harris, the commander of the frigate, as well nigh invincible. The race took place at 124 P. M., Dec. 9, 1824. At the start the American crew took the lead and held it to the finish can crew took the lead and held it to the finish.

The Dart was completely distanced. Notwithstanding the strong tide and heavy wind i lowing, the Whitehall boys made the good thre of
22 minutes. The Whitehall barsmen were cornelius Cammeyer, Richard Robbins, Alfred
Cammeyer, and Samuel Beatty coxswain, John
Magnus, Capt, Harris steered his own boat.

The American Star was not destroyed by
fire in Barnun's Museum, Lafayette visited
this country shortly after the race. The winning crew rowed him around the harbor in
their boat, which was fitted with satin cushions
and covered with silken awains. On this occaston Whitehall street was richly carpeted,
archways were created, and young ladies representing the States of the Union strewed flowers
in the pathway of the, General as he landed on

in the pathway of the General as he landed our shores. The beat was subsequently give to Lafayette, who took it to France, where, r posing in an elegant previous erected for reception, all further history of it is jost to the writer. writer.
Two of my uncles having been among the crew of the Star, family tradition makes me pretty positive of the above facts. The following is a copy of a letter from Lafayette upon the subject:

La Gassuz, Jan. 22, 1826

Billiam F. Charders, Eq. Dran Sin. The victorious boat the American Sto Dran Sin. The victorious models having been detail in the passage from Have to Paris, did not reach range as soom as expected, but arrived family in a gider, and the feedings which her presence could all but excite. The masteriate, in the late of we you are so justly interested, shall be presented patriotic and variety face. No can't entity the grain grainty and variety for the grain wishes who offer to von in common with the assurance of my attachment.

[Superall, Larays]

I may add that the stokes of the race, \$2.00 were presented to the Whitehall boys, togethe with a sprig of laurel from the English to tworn by the coxswain of the Star as a trophy victory.

EUGRNE M. CAMMEYER, 24 WYCKOFF STREET, Brooklyn.

The House that Latayette Built for the Boar TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Whitehallers' boat American Star was never in Scudder's nor any other museum. The White hall men had it beautifully fitted up an painted, the rowlocks and ends of the oars sil painted, the rowlocks and enus of the cars suver mounted, and presented ail to Gen. Lafavette. The General had a house mide expressly
for it at his place. La Grange. It was entirely
of variegated colored glass from about two leef
from the ground to the roof, and he took great
pleasure in showing it to all of bis triends. The
writer has frequently seen it there in his
younger days, and therefore knows of what is
writes.

New Your, Det. 28. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt's Promise TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the ime of the great railroad strikes, a few years ago, a reduction of ten per cent. was made and quiety submitted to in the wages of the employees of the New York Cen-tral and Hariem River Bailroads. At the same time Mr. Vanderbilt promised that, as soon as the increase of bo Vanderbilt promised that, as soon as the increase of business should warrant it, be would raise the wages to the old rates again. A few mouths afterward he gave us a rise of five per cent, on the wages we were then, without quite ball the reduction, and reserved his promise of the full amount when the times should grow better. Now we think the time has come for time to redecus his wird. The passenger and Delghi dosness of the passinger has greatly independent back believed that the times have greatly independent the proof of this and a justification of asking the promiser five per cent increase, we point to the increase in the cost of laying. The burdent the latter the farmer the cost of laying. The burdent he hakes the farmer the two per cent increase, we point to the increase in sector living. The borders the baker, the former, reser, and the landlord have all raised their prices, we read every day of different marginatures raise heir employees wages. We hope Mr. Varsherbit, to not forgethis primite.

AN OLD EMPLOYEE ALEAST, UCL 27.

Mayor Howell and Brooklyn Taxes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There not much choice between the county fickets in Brook on this fall. Both parties have somed to reward their ive men. But Mayor Howell has tairly earned a right t election. Under his administration the tax rate on ever-\$100 of valuation has been reduced from \$3.16, as it was in 1877, to \$2.40, as it will be this year. This is a rate test for a Benchise effectioner. It has been accomplished by Mr. Howell at the extense of its been accomplished by Mr. Howell at the existing of his personal bouldarity, and has resulted in around the operation of place hunders and place leaders. It is of the utimest time stringer to Bricketyn, that the same scheme of economy should be excited through the two years to come, and the taxpayers cannot do better than to see that Mayor Howell is returned to office to guard thour interests.

# A Messenger Boy's Letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. I wish to mention to you about the American District messengers, and how they are treated.

The company gives the boy \$3 for the first three manths, and it mounts up to faither each thought, and it mounts up to faither each thought and a supplier costs the boy about \$21, be also y unblers, they cost fa or \$5. And the boys have certiousts given to them, but never got off on time. They, then to every little thing—five hours or to hours, with tay—and it bey don't get discharged between one as one, is paid tor, they don't get discharged between set of the large discharged paying tor unborns. One or Takes

### ONE OF THER A Boman Catholic's Letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOL: The insinuation of "North American Catholic" that Cain be priests have sided in organizing John Kelly clubs in attrels without foundation, and I chalence him to be in priest who has done on. As a Catholic he must know hat there is never any reference to position in Calloui the Cath dies being industried to well for Mr. John y by the creumstance that he is married to Carling lossely's those, that is purely innumber, sice is a not a twentieth part of the contained and New York

# Information about English Cities.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sur: "M. C.," n yesterday's Sus, says that if Williams had done his lubbing in London the indictment would have run. "Of the city of Landon and county of Middlesex." He is erong. The city of London is not in Middleses, but is a omity by itself, and in practice (Proposition) is styled. The county of the city of London. This true the She rills of condon are also the Sheriffs of Middleses. Itself city is

Doesn't Like Lying. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sice When the TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOFT When the editor of the stalwart organ of this rity said that "about a good persons rathered locather in Madison square derived hast might," at the monster mass meeting or the Robitson bounds of the stalk when the sta

# Nominated Against his Will.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO! I was ast evening nominated by the Greenbuck Little party by the office of Courty Clock Learner transcribed for a the nominator, and furth each that if we are the courty of without my knowledge of consent. Acres Lie Sand

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC: If the ennsylvania Bailread Company intend to give comsinker between Newark and New York a cheaper antily ticket, why so they so do so at smert W P W.

### An Interesting Man. To the Editor of The Sun-Sin. Will you please to say in the Sun that Lam may a conflicte for any office? P. J. Josephson Personalities and Pistois in Politics.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Oct. 29.-At a Readasters' meeting here last night J. L. Powell, the Kead-aster caralidate for the state senate, publicly denomined John Taylor of the Econoise as a "liar and coward." Taylor drew a pisted, which was struck down and dis-

# Christian Science.

From the Sze togified Republican The "Christian selence" suit at Salem of Mrs.

### The Indian a Human Being After All. From Miss Mecker's Cord.

The Indian is a savage foe, whose life or soul Pron the Off-rid Report of Mrs. Meder's Record.

Mrs. Mecker thinks that Susan, the separate wise of Clust Johnson, a sister of Ouray, did more than all others to save their lives. She was as kind to them as a mother, and their parting was very touching.

SUNBEAMS

-Iron says that the cost of living has to -Halie says that the Pope is about to dis-George Eliot is in a very precarious state

waith. She is at present residing at her country house ear Godalming. The house at Gadshill which was occu-

died, was lately put up at anction -The extreme church papers in England ect to a monument in Westminster Albey to Rie d lill, because his father was a member of Dr. Priest

pied for years by Charles Dickens; and under whose roof

The Crown Prince of Germany has two sons, Prince Frederick Charles one, and on those three lives the Hobenmolierns depend. Prince Bismarck is unxious to see one married

The quantity of gold minted in Victoria, rom the discovery of the promous metal to Dec. 31, 1874, s estimated at £102.030,002. This production has shown steady decline of late years. -Some years ago the Russian Govern-

ment exempted Silection gold diggers from taxation, hoping to encourage such ventures, but failed to do so, -The Mayor of Banbury, England, an-

coursess that, in view of the hard winter imminent, he shall give £107) to charmles in the town, instead of cating I with the rest of the corporation at dinner Returns show a further serious falling

off in the amount of eliver plate manufactured in England. In the rear ending March, 1855, duty was paid on 194,399 oz.; in 1870, on 740,299 oz.; the decline being 604,300 oz ; in 1870, on 740,200 oz ; the decline equal to a wholesale trade of about \$650,000 a year -A gentleman travelling through Volusia costy, Fig., recently, saw the following on a signboard

### on the outside of a store; To trust is to bust, To bust is bely No trust, no lost, No bust, no boll.

-Within the last half century the map of Surope has been crasscrossed in every direction by an irregular network of railway lines, hearly 136,000 kile regular follows of rainway first means necessary metres in length. Two-thirds of this enormous network is traced over the surface of German, Great Britain France, and Bussle, the German empire taking first rank

as a railway progrietor among the European powers. by the rhoundate or enomic sufferer who having been condemned by the faculty to take a series of mul baths n the presence of the remedy prescribed to him. He ontemplates with instinctive aversion what appears to each use public of black mud, to the surface of which necessarity rise thousands of they insavery bubbles, into this revoluting mess he is told to plunge his nice clean edy, and as he does so, the horrible idea suggests itself bat he must acquire a tawny bue for life.

-It is not matter of current history that Cetywayo was in the habit of snothing his savage breast with music. John Dunn, his Irish Grant Victor, boosts to to what the Minister provers would call a fine flute player. In the intervals of State afford he taught the monarch at we simile any, and thought he failed to develop an accomplished flutch he made a happy Kinz. Cetyways was inclined very much to drink before he con-quered the instrument, but the ability to play half a dozen tones, which is the emaint of his repertoire, in-spired him with a new faculty and a letter taste.

The deep mines of Nevada are places of request and fatal accidents and of wonderful escapes Patrick Holland, a miner, was riding up through a shart, a few days ago, with several companions. The cage includ unexpectedly, and he was thrown over the edge. As this happened 600 lest from the bottom, his death was not for an instant doubted. His contracts rose to the nouth of the shart, obtained a box for his remains, and taried downward. When near the point of the accident they heard Holland cry: "Slow up-I'm here." The ound him standing on a wall plate, which is a jutting imber with only 14 by 16 inches of upper surfiand struck there through good luck only, for the dark

ness was complete. -Capt. Fadda of the Italian army was separated from his wife, a beautiful and coupertish young member of a wealthy family. She desired to be legally free, and to that chil asked Cardinali, a circus rider, with whom she was deeply in love, or pretended to be, to murder her fusional. Cardinali dees not seem to have cared particularly for the woman, and probably was nenated by a desire to possess her fortune. She promised favorable experimenty was presented, slipped into the couse, stabled him with a strictto, and fied. But the lying man was able to storger into the street in pursuit d the assassin, who was agrested bloody handed.

-Speaking a fortnight ago at a Middlesex agricultural meeting, Lord George Hamilton, who is M.P. for that county, said. "Lam informed that experiation of grain from America has almost ceased. ('No. no' I am speaking from the latest information, and I believe that many persons who have made contracts in accondance with American prices will not be able to keep them. The Premier's absect at Aylesbury has been a good deal rittemed, but it has since been seen that everythic and with regard to agriculture in America was pero true. Canada yields better crops toan America. This should not take so despondent a view of the future." two in the Tory Duke of Beautort telling them that us, and the Tory Lord George Hamilton, th

wretened parasers must be bewildened indeed. -In Paris, the other Sunday, a young nau and a middle azed warran, coming from opposite di-ections, entered an open calcan the Paris Roulevard at the came moment. Each save an address to the driver, the much perpieant, did not know what to do, for the fares began disputing each other's rights to the vehic arth, a couple of policemen strived, but each policeman cook a different view-cope charmed and the lady, the other the gentleman and at intervals toth above the driver. The later, torng or a facebook turn of using both the commany in cars of longiture by his comments on the event. Finally the gentleman declared that ing, by immered out or the vehicle; but the lady, content, denot with having strikingly asserted women's rights, quickly followed him exclaiming that she was only in the source bont, and had she known —— Her words were lost in the laughter that ensued, and as sud only turned from paying grave, but to vent his dis-pleasure by imprecations on the conduct of the police-men. The latter, however, retired in good order, in

-The battle of Torgau, fought by Frederick the Great in 170%, he well known to have been one of the most innederancy confested actions when his ever taken place, but usual lately ne transcenter commercial has ever been given of the hilled woulded and making one place and. In the lacinum her of the Moste Webshirt, the example the Orf. man general staff, carefully prepared tables are full listed of the lower vallered by the several Fire his re-invests of cavalry and battallons or intotty haved affective therein officers and men, is a small Lagino colleges and sport or any of the count of their above and each of the thirty came tasta, or which in a the under the personal direction and anomalies of the training of the contract of the contr orders of the King, the proportion of posses wanted greater, so that after the arrows the five bettament greaters had to be bound into one barries the con-naits of six barries on the other regiments for 082 temperative grapped to none tests so. Of the 2000 instants sold is who went into action 7.3 - were at 5.7.006 were woulded, and 3.106 were to the 2000 instants. ing. As a contrast to this terrible frequent was silled, womined, and miss of it may be meaning that the loss at Grave letter was miss 1 (1) in the loss and Grave letter was miss 1 (1) in the winds and Sursia letter and Sursia letter and Sursia letter and Sursia letter at Kunggrafa i tallicular and Sursia letter and Sol with 1 (1).

-At the opening of the Social Science yielded the chair to the President of the von Manchester, that he was the consistent and the first President and the third Laboratory was both trained Methods and the Methods blocks of a reconstration of us, do n description of the solution of the processes clay was the block up our unnor tho avorat action is so